

## Specification

Image Encoding Method, Device Thereof, and Control  
Program Thereof

## 5 Technical Field

The present invention relates to an image encoding method, a device thereof, and a control program thereof and, more particularly, to an image encoding method of performing adaptive quantization for an improvement in subjective image quality, a device thereof, and a control program thereof.

## Background Art

A conventional technique will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

15 Hybrid moving image encoding as a conventional technique based on an orthogonal transformation device and a prediction device (intra-frame prediction/inter-frame prediction) will be described below with reference to Fig. 1.

20 According to the conventional technique, an image frame forming a moving image is divided into a plurality of areas called macroblocks (MBs), and each block obtained by further dividing each MB is encoded.

Fig. 2 shows the arrangement of an AVC (Advanced Video Coding: ISO/IEC 14496-10) image frame as a concrete example of the arrangement of an image frame according to the conventional technique.

A prediction value supplied from an intra-frame prediction device 5108 which performs prediction from inside the same image frame reconstructed in the past or an inter-frame prediction device 5109 which performs prediction from a past image frame reconstructed in the past is subtracted from the above MB. The MB signal from which the prediction value has been subtracted is called a prediction error signal.

The above prediction error signal is divided 10 into smaller blocks (to be simply referred to as blocks hereinafter), and each block is transformed from a spatial domain into a frequency domain by an orthogonal transformation device 5101.

A quantization device 5102 quantizes the 15 orthogonal transformation coefficients of the block, which has been transformed into the above frequency domain, with a quantization step size corresponding to the quantization parameter supplied from a quantization control device 5103 for each MB.

In general, the quantization control device 5103 monitors the amount of codes generated. If the amount of codes generated is larger than a target code amount, the quantization control device 5103 increases the quantization parameter. If the amount of codes 25 generated is smaller than the target code amount, the quantization control device 5103 decreases the quantization parameter. This makes it possible to

encode a moving image with the target code amount.

The quantized orthogonal transformation coefficient is called a quantized transformation coefficient. This coefficient is entropy-encoded by a 5 variable-length encoder 5104 and is output.

For subsequent encoding, the above quantized transformation coefficient is dequantized by a dequantization device 5105, and is further subjected to inverse orthogonal transformation by an inverse 10 orthogonal transformation device 5106 to be restored to the original spatial domain.

The above prediction value is added to the block restored to the spatial domain, and the resultant data is stored in a frame memory 5107. An image frame 15 reconstructed by the stored block will be referred to as a reference frame.

The intra-frame prediction device 5108 detects a prediction direction in which the prediction error signal of the current MB is minimized from the reference 20 frame. The inter-frame prediction device 5109 detects a motion vector with which the prediction error signal of the current MB is minimized from the reference frame. A prediction determination switch 5110 compares a prediction error due to the above intra-frame prediction 25 with a prediction error due to the inter-frame prediction, and selects a prediction corresponding to a smaller prediction error.

In order to maintain the subjective image quality of a moving image compressed by the above processing, the quantization control device 5103 monitors input image signals and prediction error signals in addition to the amount of codes generated.

If the visual sensitivity of an MB to be quantized is high, the quantization control device 5103 decreases the quantization parameter (performs finer quantization). If the visual sensitivity is low, the quantization control device 5103 increases the quantization parameter (performs coarser quantization) (the finer the quantization, the higher the image quality).

In a conventional technique such as AVC, there is a restriction that only one quantization parameter is allowed to be transmitted to one MB in order to reduce the information amount of quantization parameter to be transmitted.

Owing to this restriction, all the orthogonal transformation coefficients (256 coefficients in the case of a luminance signal) of the blocks constituting an MB are quantized with the same quantization width, i.e., the same quantization characteristic.

The conventional technique therefore has the following three problems.

The first problem is that the respective blocks constituting an MB do not necessarily have the same pattern. In such a case, the conventional

technique cannot perform quantization suitable for the pattern of each block constituting an MB.

The second problem is that in moving image encoding operation in which each block constituting an MB allows independent intra-frame prediction or each block constituting an MB allows inter-frame prediction using an independent vector, the performance of minimizing a prediction error (to be referred to as prediction performance hereinafter) varies for each block constituting an MB. In such a case, the conventional technique cannot perform quantization suitable for the prediction performance of each block constituting an MB.

The third problem is that the distribution of orthogonal transformation coefficients corresponding to the coordinates (to be referred to as spatial frequencies hereinafter) in a block varies due to the first and second reasons, and the respective blocks constituting an MB do not exhibit a uniform distribution. In such a case, the conventional technique cannot perform quantization suitable for the distribution of the orthogonal transformation coefficients of each block.

Owing to these problems, in the conventional technique, a quantization parameter for an MB cannot help but be determined in accordance with the highest visual sensitivity in a frequency domain in the MB or a

block exhibiting the highest visual sensitivity in a spatial zone in the MB. As a consequence, other transformation coefficients exhibiting low visual sensitivity in a frequency domain, or a block exhibiting 5 low visual sensitivity in a spatial domain is quantized more finely than necessary. That is, unnecessary information amounts are assigned to transformation coefficients exhibiting low visual sensitivity.

Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2003-230142  
10 (reference 1) discloses a technique of improving the average subjective image quality of an entire image frame without transmitting any quantization characteristic additional information by clipping high-frequency transformation coefficients of the 15 transformation coefficients in all the blocks constituting an MB in intra-frame prediction more than low-frequency transformation coefficients, and inhibiting the above coefficients from being clipped in inter-frame prediction.

20 Disclosure of Invention

Problem to be Solved by the Invention

According to a method of setting the same quantization parameter for a plurality of transformation coefficients or a set of blocks each comprising a 25 plurality of transformation coefficients as constituent elements as in the conventional technique, quantization suitable for the pattern of a block, the prediction

performance of the block, and the distributions of the transformation coefficients of the block cannot be performed. However, in a method of setting and transmitting quantization parameters for the respective  
5 transformation coefficients or the respective blocks each comprising a plurality of transformation coefficients as constituent elements, the code amount of quantization parameter (to be referred to as quantization characteristic additional information  
10 hereinafter) becomes enormous. This technique cannot therefore be used for image encoding with a predetermined code amount.

In addition, the technique disclosed in reference 1 cannot implement quantization in accordance  
15 with the pattern of each block as the minimum constituent element of an image frame (i.e., each block constituting an MB)/the prediction performance of each block/the distribution of the coefficients in each block. As a consequence, local image quality  
20 deterioration occurs in an image frame. That is, problems 1, 2, and 3 described above cannot be solved.

The present invention has been made in consideration of the above problems, and has as its object to provide a high-quality image encoding  
25 technique which can implement quantization with flexible strength for each transformation coefficient and for each block comprising a plurality of transformation

coefficients as constituent elements without using any quantization characteristic additional information.

In addition, it is an object of the present invention to enable quantization in accordance with the visual sensitivity of a transformation coefficient in a frequency domain and provide high-quality images without adding any information to a bit stream in a transform encoding technique of quantizing a plurality of transformation coefficients with the same quantization width.

Furthermore, it is an object of the present invention to enable quantization in accordance with the visual sensitivity of a block in a spatial domain and provide higher-quality images without adding any information to a bit stream in an image transform encoding technique of quantizing a set of blocks each comprising a plurality of transformation coefficients as constituent elements with the same quantization width.

#### Means of Solution to the Problem

In order to solve the above problems, an image encoding method according to the present invention is characterized by comprising the steps of generating a transformation coefficient by transforming an image from a spatial domain into a frequency domain, and quantizing the transformation coefficient by using the same quantization width as that at the time of decoding with a quantization characteristic different from a

quantization characteristic at the time of decoding.

In addition, an image encoding device according to the present invention is characterized by comprising transformation means for generating a 5 transformation coefficient by transforming an image from a spatial domain into a frequency domain, and quantization means for quantizing the transformation coefficient by using the same quantization width as that at the time of decoding with a quantization 10 characteristic different from a quantization characteristic at the time of decoding.

Furthermore, an image encoding control program according to the present invention is characterized by causing a computer to function as transformation means 15 for generating a transformation coefficient by transforming an image from a spatial domain into a frequency domain, and quantization means for quantizing the transformation coefficient by using the same quantization width as that at the time of decoding with 20 a quantization characteristic different from a quantization characteristic at the time of decoding.

#### Effects of the Invention

The present invention comprises a means for setting a dead zone width corresponding to the visual 25 sensitivity of a transformation coefficient in a frequency domain or the visual sensitivity of a block comprising a plurality of transformation coefficients as

constituent elements in a spatial domain in the transform encoding technique for images. This makes it possible to provide a quantization function corresponding to the visual sensitivity of a 5 transformation coefficient in a frequency domain and the visual sensitivity of a block comprising a plurality of transformation coefficients as constituent elements in a spatial domain.

The present invention can reduce the amount of 10 codes wastefully consumed for a transformation coefficient with low visual sensitivity in a frequency domain and a block with low visual sensitivity in a spatial domain independently of the quantization width determined by a quantization parameter. Reducing the 15 amount of codes makes it possible to quantize an entire image frame more finely than in the conventional scheme and encode a transformation coefficient with high visual sensitivity in a frequency domain and a block with high visual sensitivity in a spatial domain with high image 20 quality.

#### Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 is a view showing the arrangement of a conventional technique;

Fig. 2 is view showing an image frame (only a 25 luminance signal when the resolution is QCIF);

Fig. 3 is a view showing an example of the arrangement of the first embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a flowchart for the generation of a dead zone;

Fig. 5 is a flowchart for the generation of a block dead zone scale;

5 Fig. 6 is a flowchart for quantization of one orthogonal transformation coefficient;

Fig. 7 is a view showing a quantization characteristic (quantization step size  $q$ ) in a conventional scheme;

10 Fig. 8 is a view showing a quantization characteristic (quantization step size  $q$ , dead zone width  $dz = 2q$ ) according to the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a view showing a quantization characteristic (quantization step size  $q' = 4q$ ) in the 15 conventional scheme;

Fig. 10 is a view for explaining the effects of the present invention, with a representing the complexity (the smaller, the flatter) of each block, b representing a quantization strength in the conventional 20 technique, and c representing a quantization strength in the present invention (quantization strength of MB = 20);

Fig. 11 is a view showing an example of the arrangement of the second embodiment;

25 Fig. 12 is a view showing an example of the arrangement of a spatial frequency dead zone scale generator;

Fig. 13 is a flowchart showing the operation of a spatial frequency device characteristic type setting device;

Fig. 14 is a view for explaining the effects 5 of the present invention, with d representing a block spatial frequency characteristic type in an MB, e representing a quantization type in the conventional technique, and f representing a quantization type in the present invention ("1" representing a bidirectional 10 prediction block, "2" representing a non-isolated motion block, and "3" representing a normal motion block);

Fig. 15 is a view showing type-specific quantization strength characteristics (only in the intra-block horizontal direction);

15 Fig. 16 is a view showing an example of the arrangement of the third embodiment;

Fig. 17 is a view showing an example of the arrangement of a hybrid dead zone scale generator;

20 Fig. 18 is a view showing an example of the arrangement of the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 19 is a flowchart showing the operation of a gap correction dead zone scale generator; and

25 Fig. 20 is a view showing the arrangement of an information processing device using the present invention.

#### Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

According to the present invention, in image

encoding, for example, as shown in Fig. 3, each transformation coefficient is quantized with a quantization characteristic different from a quantization characteristic at the time of decoding by 5 quantizing each transformation coefficient using a dead zone with the same quantization width as that set at the time of decoding by using a dead zone generator 201 and a block dead zone scale generator 202.

In addition, a quantization function 10 corresponding to the visual sensitivity of a transformation coefficient in the frequency domain and the visual sensitivity of a block comprising a plurality of transformation coefficients as constituent elements in a spatial domain is provided by adaptively changing a 15 dead zone width for each transformation coefficient or for each block comprising a plurality of transformation coefficients as constituent elements. The amount of codes can further be reduced.

More specifically, the dead zone width is set 20 to be smaller for transformation coefficients with higher visual sensitivity in a frequency domain or blocks with higher visual sensitivity in a spatial domain, and is set to be larger for transformation coefficients with lower visual sensitivity in the 25 frequency domain or blocks with lower visual sensitivity in the spatial domain. In addition, the width of the dead zone is adaptively changed in accordance with the

flatness of an image. In this case, the flatness of an image is calculated from at least one of the prediction mode of the image, the direction of the intra-frame prediction of the image, the motion of the image, the 5 direction of the inter-frame prediction of the image, the average absolute error of the image, the variance of the image, the difference between the maxim and minimum values of the image, the average absolute error of the prediction error signal of the image, and the variance 10 of the prediction error signal of the image.

Concrete embodiments will be described below.

#### First Embodiment

The first embodiment of the present invention will be described.

15 Fig. 3 shows an example of the arrangement of the first embodiment.

In this embodiment, an image frame forming a moving image is divided into a plurality of areas called macroblocks (MBs), and each block obtained by further 20 dividing each MB is encoded.

A prediction value supplied from an intra-frame prediction device 108 which performs prediction from inside the same image frame reconstructed in the past or an inter-frame prediction 25 device 109 which performs prediction from a past image frame reconstructed in the past is subtracted from the above MB. The MB signal from which the prediction value

has been subtracted is called a prediction error signal.

The above prediction error signal is divided into smaller blocks (to be simply referred to as blocks hereinafter), and each block is transformed from a  
5 spatial domain into a frequency domain by an orthogonal transformation device 101.

A quantization device 102 quantizes the orthogonal transformation coefficients of the block, which has been transformed into the above frequency  
10 domain, with a quantization step size corresponding to a quantization parameter.

Quantization parameters are supplied from a quantization control device 103 to the quantization device 102 for each MB. In general, the quantization  
15 control device 103 monitors the amount of codes generated. If the amount of codes generated is larger than a target code amount, the quantization control device 103 increases the quantization parameter. If the amount of codes generated is smaller than the target  
20 code amount, the quantization control device 103 decreases the quantization parameter. This makes it possible to encode a moving image with the target code amount.

The orthogonal transformation coefficient  
25 which has been quantized is called a quantized transformation coefficient. This coefficient is entropy-encoded by a variable-length encoder 104 and is

output.

For subsequent encoding, the above quantized transformation coefficient is dequantized by a dequantization device 105, and is further subjected to 5 inverse orthogonal transformation by an inverse orthogonal transformation device 106 to be restored to the original spatial domain.

The above prediction value is added to the block restored to the spatial domain, and the resultant 10 data is stored in a frame memory 107. An image frame reconstructed by the stored block will be referred to as a reference frame.

The intra-frame prediction device 108 detects a prediction direction in which the prediction error 15 signal of the current MB is minimized from the reference frame. The inter-frame prediction device 109 detects a motion vector with which the prediction error signal of the current MB is minimized from the reference frame. A prediction determination switch 110 compares a 20 prediction error due to the above intra-frame prediction with a prediction error due to the inter-frame prediction, and selects a prediction corresponding to a smaller prediction error.

In addition, in this embodiment, the 25 quantization device 102 uses a dead zone when quantizing an orthogonal transformation coefficient supplied from the orthogonal transformation device 101. The dead zone

is a zone in which an output corresponding to an input near 0 (zero) is made 0 (zero). An input range in which such operation is performed is called a dead zone width. In this case, if an orthogonal transformation coefficient is included in the dead zone width, the quantization device 102 makes the output obtained by quantizing the orthogonal transformation coefficient, i.e., a quantized transformation coefficient, 0 (zero).

A dead zone width is generated by a dead zone generator 201 and a block dead zone scale generator 202.

The block dead zone scale generator 202 receives an image signal and a prediction error, analyzes the pattern or prediction performance of a target block, and outputs a dead zone scale suitable for the pattern or prediction performance of the block to the dead zone generator 201.

The dead zone generator 201 receives the dead zone scale from the block dead zone scale generator 202 and an MB quantization parameter from the quantization control device 103, calculates a dead zone width from the dead zone scale and MB quantization parameter, and outputs the dead zone width to the quantization device 102. More specifically, the dead zone width is obtained by multiplying the dead zone scale by the MB quantization parameter. The dead zone scale is therefore a coefficient for an MB quantization parameter which is used to obtain a dead zone width.

For a concrete explanation, assume that in the following description, the size of an image frame is a QCIF (176 x 144) size, the size of an MB is a 16 x 16 size, and the size of a block is a 4 x 4 size.

5 Obviously, however, the present invention can be applied to a case wherein other sizes are used.

The dead zone generator 201 as a characteristic feature of this embodiment and the quantization device 102 accompanied by changes in 10 internal operation which are made by the block dead zone scale generator 202 and the dead zone generator 201 will be described below.

The input/output and operation of the dead zone generator 201 will be described below.

15 Inputs to the dead zone generator 201 are a dead zone scale  $dz\_scale(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) corresponding to the bth block in the raster scan order in the MB currently processed by the quantization device 102 and a quantization parameter 20  $mb\_q$  supplied from the quantization control device 103.

An output from the dead zone generator 201 is a dead zone width  $dz(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) corresponding to an orthogonal transformation coefficient  $cof(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) of the bth block in the raster scan order in the MB currently processed by the quantization device 102.

The operation of the dead zone generator 201

will be described below with reference to Fig. 4.

In step S101, a reference dead zone  $\text{base\_dz}(i, j)$  ( $0 \leq i \leq 3, 0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) is calculated from the quantization parameter  $\text{mb\_q}$ . A reference dead zone calculation method to be used changes depending on whether an encoder to which the present invention is connected (to be referred to as a base encoder hereinafter) uses a quantization matrix  $\text{WM}(i, j)$  ( $0 \leq i \leq 3, 0 \leq j \leq 3$ ). A quantization matrix is a weighting parameter (quantization additional information) corresponding to a spatial frequency in division in quantization and multiplication in dequantization. Using the quantization matrix makes it possible to change the quantization width for each spatial frequency. A step to be executed when the quantization matrix is used and a step to be executed when the quantization matrix is not used will be described as steps S101A and S101B, respectively. Note that a quantization step size  $\text{mb\_q\_step}$  to be commonly used below is set by  $\text{mb\_q\_step} = \text{q\_step\_table}[q]$ . The quantization step size  $\text{q\_step\_table}[q]$  is a quantization step size corresponding to a quantization parameter  $q$  defined by the base encoder ( $Q_{\text{MIN}} \leq p \leq Q_{\text{MAX}}$ ; both  $Q_{\text{MIN}}$  and  $Q_{\text{MAX}}$  depend on the base encoder).

In step S101A, a reference dead zone  $\text{base\_dz}(i, j)$  is calculated by equation (1):

$$\text{base\_dz}(i, j) = \text{mb\_q\_step} \times \text{WM}(i, j) \quad \dots (1)$$

In step S101B, the reference dead zone  $\text{base\_dz}(i,j)$  is calculated by equation (2):

$$\text{base\_dz}(i,j) = \text{mb\_q\_step} \quad \dots (2)$$

In step S102, a dead zone width  $\text{dz}(i,j)$  is calculated  
5 from the reference dead zone  $\text{base\_dz}(i,j)$  and the dead zone scale  $\text{dz\_scale}(b,i,j)$  according to equation (3):

$$\text{dz}(b,i,j) = \text{base\_dz}(i,j) \times \text{dz\_scale}(b,i,j) \quad \dots (3)$$

Note that the dead zone width  $\text{dz}(b,i,j)$  can be arbitrarily set by the value of the dead zone scale  
10  $\text{dz\_scale}(b,i,j)$ .

The input/output and operation of the dead zone generator 201 have been described above.

The dead zone scale generator 202 generates a dead zone scale suitable for the pattern or prediction  
15 performance of each block for each block comprising a plurality of transformation coefficients as constituent elements.

The input/output and operation of the block dead zone scale generator 202 will be described below.

20 Inputs to the block dead zone scale generator 202 are an input image signal  $\text{org}(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) corresponding to the bth block in the raster scan order in the MB currently processed by the quantization device 102 and a prediction error  
25 signal  $\text{pd}(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ).

In this case, the bit accuracy of an input signal corresponds to n bits without any code.

An output from the block dead zone scale generator 202 is the dead zone scale  $dz\_scale(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) corresponding to the bth block in the raster scan order in the MB currently processed by the quantization device 102.

The signal used by the block dead zone scale generator 202 to generate a dead zone scale is an image feature amount signal  $imf(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ).

The operation of the block dead zone scale generator 202 will be described with reference to Fig. 5.

In step S301, an image feature amount signal is selected. There are the following three kinds of choices:

- 1 (C301A) When the quantization device 102 of the base encoder determines a quantization parameter by using an input image signal in addition to the amount of codes generated, the input image signal  $org(b,i,j)$  is connected to the image feature amount signal  $imf(b,i,j)$ .
- 2 (C301B) When the quantization device 102 of the base encoder determines a quantization parameter by using a prediction error signal  $pd$  in addition to the amount of codes generated and an input image signal, a prediction error signal  $pd(b,i,j)$  is connected to the image feature amount signal  $imf(b,i,j)$ .
- 3 (C301C) In a case other than C301A and C301B, the

input image signal  $\text{org}(b,i,j)$  is connected to the image feature amount signal  $\text{imf}(b,i,j)$ .

In step S302, an average absolute error  $L1AC(b)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ) corresponding to each block number  $b$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ) is calculated by equations (4) and (5) :

$$L1AC(b) = \frac{1}{16} \times \sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{i=0}^3 \text{abs}(\text{imf}(b,i,j) - \text{ave}) \quad \dots (4)$$

$$\text{ave} = \frac{1}{16} \times \sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{i=0}^3 \text{imf}(b,i,j) \quad \dots (5)$$

In this case,  $\text{abs}(x)$  is a function of returning the absolute value of an input  $x$ , and the average absolute error  $L1AC(b)$  ( $1 \leq L1AC(b) \leq n$ ) represents the dispersion of an image feature amount signal in the block  $b$ .

In step S303, a block complexity  $bcm(b)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ) corresponding to each block number  $b$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ) is calculated by using equation (6) :

$$bcm(b) = \max(1.0, \frac{n}{2^n - 1} \times L1AC(b)) \quad \dots (6)$$

where  $\max(x,y)$  is a function of returning a larger one of the values of the inputs  $x$  and  $y$ .

As the block complexity  $bcm(b)$  ( $1 \leq bcm(b) \leq n$ ) decreases, the block is flatter, and the human visual sensitivity is higher. In addition, as the block complexity  $bcm(b)$  increases, the block becomes more complex, and the human visual sensitivity is lower.

In consideration of this phenomenon, a

quantization strength can be set in accordance with the visual sensitivity (pattern or prediction performance) of a block in a spatial domain by decreasing the quantization strength of the block as the block complexity decreases, and vice versa.

In step S304, a block dead zone scale  $bdz\_scale(b)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ) corresponding to each block number  $b$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ) is calculated by using equation (7) :

$$10 \quad bdz\_scale(b) = clip(bdz\_limit, (bcm(b) / min\_bcm)) \quad \dots (7)$$

$$min\_bcm = min(bcm(b)) \quad \dots (8)$$

where  $bdz\_limit$  is a parameter smaller than  $n$ ,  $clip(x,y)$  is a function of returning a smaller one of the values of the inputs  $x$  and  $y$ , and  $min(bcm(b))$  is a function of returning the minimum value of  $bcm(b)$  ( $1 \leq bcm(b) \leq n$ ). Decreasing  $bdz\_limit$  makes it possible to reduce a change in quantization strength for each block.

Increasing  $bdz\_limi$  makes it possible to dynamically change the quantization strength for each block.

Note that a dead zone scale is to be calculated upon taking into consideration complexity around a block as well, equation (7A) may be used instead of equation (7) :

$$25 \quad bdz\_scale(b) = clip(bdz\_limit, (local\_bcm(b) / min\_local\_bcm)) \quad \dots (7A)$$

$$min\_local\_bcm = min(local\_bcm(b)) \quad \dots (8A)$$

where `local_bcm(b)` is a function of returning the minimum `bcm` value of the target block `b` and neighboring blocks, and `min(local_bcm(b))` is a function of returning the minimum value of `local_bcm(b)` ( $1 \leq \text{bcm}(b) \leq n$ ).

5           In step S305, the block dead zone scale `bdz_scale(b)` is set in the dead zone scale `dz_scale(b,i,j)` ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) corresponding to each block number `b` ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ) by using equation (9):

10           
$$\text{dz\_scale}(b,i,j) = \text{bdz\_scale}(b) \cdots (0 \leq i \leq 3, 0 \leq j \leq 3) \quad \dots (9)$$

With the above operation of the block dead zone scale generator 202, the dead zone scale `dz_scale` is decreased as the visual sensitivity of a block in a spatial zone increases, and vice versa.

Note that if the input image signal `org(b,i,j)` is connected to the image feature amount signal `f(b,i,j)`, the pixel range (the difference between the maximum and minimum pixel values) of a block may be used instead of an average absolute error. That is, it suffices to use any information from which the complexity of a block can be obtained.

The input/output and operation of the block dead zone scale generator 202 have been described above.

25           The input/output and operation of the quantization device 102 will be described below.

Inputs to the quantization device 102 are a

dead zone width  $dz(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) supplied from the dead zone generator 201, an orthogonal transformation coefficient  $cof(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) supplied from the  
5 orthogonal transformation device 101, and a quantization parameter  $mb\_q$  supplied from the quantization control device 103.

An output from the quantization device 102 is a quantized transformation coefficient  $q\_cof(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ).  
10

Only the dead zone width  $dz(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) is added as an input to the conventional arrangement. However, owing to the influence of operation to be described below, the output  
15 value of the quantized transformation coefficient  $q\_cof(b,i,j)$  differs from that in the conventional scheme.

The operation of the quantization device 102 will be described below with reference to Fig. 6.

20 In step S201, it is checked by comparison whether the absolute value  $abs\_cof$  of the orthogonal transformation coefficient  $cof(b,i,j)$  is smaller than the dead zone width  $dz(b,i,j)$ . If YES in step S201, the flow advances to step S202; otherwise, to step S203.

25 In step S202, the quantized transformation coefficient  $q\_cof(b,i,j)$  is set to 0.

In step S203, the quantized transformation

coefficient  $q\_cof(b, i, j)$  is obtained by the following calculation method.

The quantized transformation coefficient calculation method to be used changes depending on  
5 whether the base encoder uses a quantization matrix  $WM(i, j)$  ( $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ). A step to be executed when the quantization matrix is used and a step to be executed when the quantization matrix is not used will be described as steps S203A and S203B,  
10 respectively.

A quantization step size  $mb\_q\_step$  to be commonly used below is set by  $mb\_q\_step = q\_step\_table[q]$ . The quantization step size  $q\_step\_table[q]$  is a quantization step size  
15 corresponding to a quantization parameter  $q$  defined by the base encoder ( $Q\_MIN \leq p \leq Q\_MAX$ ; both  $Q\_MIN$  and  $Q\_MAX$  depend on the base encoder).

In step S203A, the quantized transformation coefficient  $q\_cof(b, i, j)$  is calculated by equation  
20 (10A):

$$q\_cof(b, i, j) = \begin{cases} qc & \text{if } (cof(b, i, j) \geq 0) \\ -qc & \text{else} \end{cases} \dots (10A)$$

$$qc = (\text{abs}(cof(b, i, j)) + f \times (WM(i, j) \times mb\_q\_step)) / (WM(i, j) \times mb\_q\_step) \dots (11A)$$

where  $\text{abs}(x)$  is a function of returning the absolute  
25 value of the input  $x$ , and  $f$  is a parameter of less than 1 which depends on the base encoder. If this parameter

is rounded off, it is set to 0.5. If the parameter is rounded down, it is set to 0.

In step S203B, the quantized transformation coefficient  $q\_cof(b,i,j)$  is calculated by equation

5 (10B) :

$$q\_cof(b,i,j) = \begin{cases} qc & \text{if } (cof(b,i,j) \geq 0) \\ -qc & \text{else} \end{cases} \dots (10B)$$

$$qc = (\text{abs}(cof(b,i,j)) + f \times mb\_q\_step) / mb\_q\_step \dots (11B)$$

where  $\text{abs}(x)$  is a function of returning the absolute value of the input  $x$ , and  $f$  is a parameter of less than 1 which depends on the base encoder. If this parameter is rounded off, it is set to 0.5. If the parameter is rounded down, it is set to 0.

When the above processing is applied to all the orthogonal transformation coefficients  $cof(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq i \leq 3, 0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) in an MB, quantization of one MB is complete.

The input/output and operation of the quantization device 102 have been described above.

20 The effects of the present invention will be described below.

The principle of changing quantization strength by changing a dead zone will be described first.

25 A difference in quantization characteristic based on the dead zone  $dz$  (when no quantization matrix

is set in the base encoder, and  $f$  is 0.5) will be described with reference to Figs. 7, 8, and 9. A quantization characteristic means the relationship between an input cof to the quantization device 102 and 5 an output i\_cof from the dequantization device 105.

Fig. 7 shows a conventional quantization characteristic with a quantization step size  $q$ . Fig. 8 shows the quantization characteristic of the scheme according to the present invention with the quantization 10 step size  $q$  and dead zone width  $dz = 2q$ . Fig. 9 is a conventional quantization characteristic with a quantization step size  $q' = 4q$ . (The characteristics shown in Figs. 7 and 9 can also be called the quantization characteristics of the present invention 15 with dead zone width  $dz = 0$ ). When the characteristics shown in Figs. 7 and 8 are compared with each other, an output i\_cof for the input cof smaller than  $dz = 2q$  is set to 0 owing to the dead zone width  $dz$ . Referring to Fig. 9, the output i\_cof for the input cof smaller than 20  $2q$  is set to 0 owing to quantization with a four-fold quantization step size.

This means that an input equal to or less than the dead zone width  $dz$  is quantized with quantization step size  $q' = 4q$  by the present invention without 25 changing the quantization step size  $q$ .

In addition, the dead zone width need not be transmitted upon being added to a moving image bit

stream.

That is, quantization can be arbitrarily performed for each transformation coefficient by changing the dead zone width dz for each transformation 5 coefficient without adding any quantization additional information.

Quantization optimal for the visual sensitivity of a block or the visual sensitivity of a transformation coefficient in a block can be achieved by 10 controlling the dead zone width dz in consideration of the pattern of the block, the prediction performance of the block, or the distribution of the orthogonal transformation coefficients in the block as well as the prediction mode of the block.

15 Control can be performed in consideration of the pattern of a block/the prediction performance of a block without adding any quantization additional information by using the dead zone scale dz\_scale supplied by the block dead zone scale generator 202 in 20 the first embodiment of the present invention. That is, as shown in Fig. 10, quantization strength setting can be performed in accordance with the visual sensitivity of a block in a spatial domain.

According to the present invention, a 25 quantization strength suitable for the visual sensitivity of a block in a spatial domain can be set. An unnecessary amount of codes generated for the block

with low visual sensitivity can be reduced. This reduces the amount of codes generated in an entire image frame and decreases the overall quantization parameter of the image frame. As a consequence, a block with high 5 visual sensitivity in a spatial domain can be quantized more finely than in the conventional scheme, and hence is encoded with higher image quality.

The first embodiment has been described above.

#### Second Embodiment

10 The second embodiment of the present invention will be described.

Fig. 11 shows the arrangement of the second embodiment of the present invention. The arrangement of the second embodiment comprises a spatial frequency dead 15 zone scale generator 203 in place of the block dead zone scale generator 202 in the arrangement of the first embodiment. The spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203 supplies a dead zone scale  $dz\_scale(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15, 0 \leq i \leq 3, 0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) corresponding to 20 the bth block in the raster scan order in an image frame to a dead zone generator 201.

For a concrete explanation, assume that in the following description, the size of an image frame is a QCIF (176 x 144) size, the size of an MB is a 16 x 16 size, and the size of a block is a 4 x 4 size.

Obviously, however, the present invention can be applied a case wherein other sizes are used.

The spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203 which is a characteristic feature of the second embodiment will be described below. Note that a detailed description of the same portions as those in 5 the arrangement of the first embodiment will be omitted.

The spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203 generates a dead zone scale suitable for the distribution of the orthogonal transformation coefficients of each block constituting an MB.

10 The input/output of the spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203 will be described below.

Inputs to the spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203 are an input image signal  $org(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) corresponding to 15 the bth block in the raster scan order in the MB currently processed by a quantization device 102, a prediction mode  $mode(b)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ) corresponding to the bth block in the raster scan order in the MB currently processed by the quantization device 102, and 20 a motion vector  $mv(b,dir)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq dir \leq 1$ ). In this case, dir indicates the direction of the motion vector, with 0 indicating the horizontal direction and 1 indicating the vertical direction.

The prediction modes include the intra-frame 25 prediction mode (zero motion vector) of performing prediction from inside the same image frame, the inter-frame prediction mode (one motion vector) of

performing prediction from one past or future image frame, and the bidirectional frame prediction mode (two motion vectors) of performing prediction from two future and past frames.

5 An output from the spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203 is the dead zone scale  
dz\_scale(b,i,j) ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ )  
corresponding to the bth block in the raster scan order  
in the MB currently processed by the quantization device  
10 102.

The input/output of the spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203 has been described above.

Fig. 12 shows the internal arrangement of the spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203. The  
15 operation of this generator will be described.

The spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203 comprises a spatial frequency characteristic setting device 2031 and a characteristic type-specific dead zone scale device 2032.

20 The spatial frequency characteristic setting device 2031 outputs a characteristic type(b) ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq type(b) \leq 3$ ) corresponding to the distribution of the orthogonal transformation coefficients of the bth block in the raster scan order in the MB currently  
25 processed by the quantization device 102 by using an input image, prediction mode, and motion vector.

The operation of the spatial frequency

characteristic setting device 2031 will be described with reference to Fig. 13.

In step S4101, it is determined whether the prediction mode of the block b is the intra-frame prediction. If the intra-frame prediction is determined, step S41011 is executed.

In step S41011, if the value of equation (12) is larger than a predetermined threshold edge\_th, it is determined that the block b has characteristic type(b) = 4, and the processing is terminated. Otherwise, it is determined that the block b has characteristic type(b) = 0, and the processing is terminated.

$$\text{Range} = \max_v(b, i, j) - \min_v(b, i, j) \quad \dots (12)$$

where  $\max_v(b, i, j)$  is a function of returning maximum pixel value  $\text{org}(b, i, j)$  ( $0 \leq i \leq 3, 0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) of the block b, and  $\min_v(b, i, j)$  is a function of returning minimum pixel value  $\text{org}(b, i, j)$  ( $0 \leq i \leq 3, 0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) of the block b.

An intra-frame prediction block has prediction performance lower than that of inter-frame prediction, and hence causes a large prediction error.

If a block is a flat or texture block, it is preferable that the transformation coefficients of low-frequency components in the block be finely quantized, and the transformation coefficients of high-frequency components be coarsely quantized.

If the block is an edge, since subjectively

important coefficients occur at high frequencies, the transformation coefficients of the respective frequencies are preferably quantized with uniform strength.

5                 In step S4102, it is determined whether the prediction mode of the block b is the bidirectional prediction mode. If the bidirectional prediction mode is determined, it is determined that the block b has characteristic type(b) = 1, and the processing is  
10 terminated. Otherwise, step S4103 is executed.

                The inside of a bidirectional prediction block is a pan area or still area, which has high visual sensitivity. Note, however, that since a prediction error signal with small power is noise produced when a  
15 future or past frame is compressed, a quantization strength is preferably set so as to omit the prediction error signal with small power.

                In step S4103, a dispersion msv of a motion vector mv(b,dire) ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq dire \leq 1$ ) of the  
20 block b is calculated by equation (13). If the dispersion of the motion vector is smaller than a predetermined motion vector dispersion threshold mvs\_thres, it is determined that the block b has characteristic type(b) = 2, and the processing is  
25 terminated. Otherwise, step S4104 is executed.

```
mvs = abs(mv(b,0) - u_mv(b,0)) + abs(mv(b,1) -  
u_mv(b,1)) + abs(mv(b,0) - l_mv(b,0)) +
```

$$\text{abs}(\text{mv}(b, 1) - \text{l_mv}(b, 1)) \dots (13)$$

where  $\text{abs}(x)$  is a function of returning the absolute value of an input  $x$ ,  $\text{u_mv}(b, \text{dir})$  is a function of returning a motion vector  $\text{mv}$  in the  $\text{dir}$  direction of an adjacent block located on the upper side of the block  $b$ , and  $\text{l_mv}(b, \text{dir})$  is a function of returning the motion vector  $\text{mv}$  in the  $\text{dir}$  direction of an adjacent block located on the left side of the block  $b$ .

A non-isolated motion block is a pan area or a still area, and hence has high visual sensitivity.

Note, however, that since a prediction error signal with small power is noise produced when a future or past frame is compressed, a quantization strength is preferably set so as to omit the prediction error signal with small power.

In step S4104, it is determined whether a vertical and horizontal motion vector length  $\text{mv}(b, \text{dir})$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15, 0 \leq \text{dir} \leq 1$ ) of the block  $b$  is larger than a predetermined fast motion vector length threshold  $\text{hs_mv_thres}$  (is a fast motion block), or smaller than the threshold (is a normal motion block). If a fast motion block is determined, it is determined that the block  $b$  has characteristic  $\text{type}(b) = 0$ . Otherwise, it is determined that the block  $b$  has characteristic  $\text{type}(b) = 3$ . The processing is then terminated.

Motion prediction fails with respect to a fast motion block, and hence a large prediction error occurs

as in the case of intra-frame prediction. However, since the motion is extremely fast and is difficult to follow by the human eye, a high quantization strength is preferably set for the transformation coefficients of 5 high-frequency components as in the case of intra-frame prediction.

A normal motion block tends to have a smaller prediction error than in intra-frame prediction. It is therefore preferable that quantization strength setting 10 for the transformation coefficients of high-frequency components be moderated more than in intra-frame prediction.

The characteristics of the transformation coefficients of the respective blocks can be classified 15 by the processing in step S4101 to S4104.

The operation of the spatial frequency characteristic setting device 2031 has been described above.

The operation of the characteristic 20 type-specific dead zone scale device 2032 will be described next.

The characteristic type-specific dead zone scale device 2032 calculates a dead zone scale dz\_scale(b,i,j) ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) 25 of the bth block in the raster scan order in the MB currently processed by the quantization device 102 from the characteristic type(b) corresponding to the bth

block which is supplied from the spatial frequency characteristic setting device 2031. The following are methods of calculating the dead zone scale of the block b in accordance with the different characteristic types

5 (type0 to type3):

type0 (intra-frame prediction block which is a non-edge or fast motion block)

$$\text{dz\_scale}(b, i, j) = B0(i, j) \quad \dots (14)$$

type1 (bidirectional prediction block)

10  $\text{dz\_scale}(b, i, j) = B1 \quad \dots (15)$

type2 (non-isolated motion block)

$$\text{dz\_scale}(b, i, j) = B2 \quad \dots (16)$$

type3 (normal motion block)

$$\text{dz\_scale}(b, i, j) = B3(i, j) \quad \dots (17)$$

15 type4 (intra-frame prediction block and edge)

$$\text{dz\_scale}(b, i, j) = B4 \quad \dots (18)$$

In this case, B0, B1, B2, B3, and B4 are predetermined parameters.  $B0(i, j) = \{\{0, 1.1, 1.3, 1.6\}, \{1.1, 1.3, 1.6, 1.8\}, \{1.3, 1.6, 1.8, 2.0\}, \{1.6, 1.8, 2.0, 2.8\}\}$ , and  $B3(x) = \{\{0, 1.1, 1.3, 1.4\}, \{1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6\}, \{1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8\}, \{1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 2.0\}\}$ , and  $B4 > B1 > B2 > 1$ . Note that if the width bw of a block is a numerical value other than 4 in this embodiment, the values of B0 and B3 can be calculated by equation (19) as follows.

$$B(i, j) = K(i, j) \times (i^2 + j^2)^{0.25} \quad \dots (19)$$

where  $K(i, j)$  is a value which depends on a spatial

frequency (i,j) and is larger than 1. Note that if the intra-frame prediction mode is set and a prediction direction pred\_dir can be supplied from a prediction determination 110, the gradient of type(0) is preferably 5 changed in accordance with the prediction direction pred\_dir (vertical, horizontal, oblique, or the like). If, for example, the prediction direction is the horizontal direction, the pattern in a block is flat in the horizontal direction. Therefore, a dead zone scale 10 dz\_scale is preferably generated so as to quantize the quantization coefficients of the transformation coefficients corresponding to frequencies in a horizontal direction i more finely than the transformation coefficients of frequencies in a vertical 15 direction j.

The operation of characteristic type-specific dead zone scale device 2032 and spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203 has been described above.

According to the second embodiment of the 20 present invention, a dead zone width corresponding to the distribution of the transformation coefficients of each block can be set by using the dead zone scale dz\_scale supplied from the spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203. That is, as shown in Figs. 14 and 25 15, quantization can be performed in consideration of the visual sensitivity of each transformation coefficient in the frequency domain without adding any

quantization additional information.

According to the present invention, a data zone corresponding to the distribution of the transformation coefficients of each block is set, and  
5 the amount of generated codes of transformation coefficients with low visual sensitivity in the frequency domain can be reduced. This makes it possible to reduce the amount of generated codes of an entire image frame and decrease the overall quantization  
10 parameter of the image frame. As a consequence, transformation coefficients with high visual sensitivity in a frequency domain are quantized more finely than in the conventional scheme, and hence encoding can be performed with higher image quality.  
15

The second embodiment has been described above.

### Third Embodiment

The third embodiment of the present invention will be described.

20 Fig. 16 shows the arrangement of the third embodiment of the present invention. The arrangement of the third embodiment comprises a hybrid dead zone scale generator 204 in place of the block dead zone scale generator 202 in the arrangement of the first  
embodiment. A spatial frequency dead zone scale  
generator 203 supplies a dead zone scale  $dz\_scale(b, i, j)$   
25 (0 ≤ b ≤ 15, 0 ≤ i ≤ 3, 0 ≤ j ≤ 3) corresponding to

the bth block in the raster scan order in an image frame to a dead zone generator 201.

For concrete explanation, assume that in the following description, the size of an image frame is a 5 QCIF (176 x 144) size, the size of an MB is a 16 x 16 size, and the size of a block forming an MB is a 4 x 4 size. Obviously, however, the present invention can be applied a case wherein other sizes are used.

In addition, the hybrid dead zone scale 10 generator 204 as a characteristic feature of the third embodiment will be described below. Note that a detailed description of the same portions as those in the arrangement of the first embodiment will be omitted.

The hybrid dead zone scale generator 204 15 generates a dead zone scale suitable for the pattern of each block, the prediction performance of each block, and the distribution of the orthogonal transformation coefficients of each block.

The input/output and operation of the hybrid 20 dead zone scale generator 204 will be described below.

Inputs to the hybrid dead zone scale generator 204 are a prediction mode mode(b) ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ) corresponding to the bth block in the raster scan order in the MB currently processed by a quantization device 25 102, a motion vector mv(b,dir) ( $0 \leq b \leq 15, 0 \leq \text{dir} \leq 1$ ), an input image signal org(b,i,j) ( $0 \leq b \leq 15, 0 \leq i \leq 3, 0 \leq j \leq 3$ ), and a prediction error signal

$pd(b, i, j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ).

An output from the hybrid dead zone scale generator 204 is a dead zone scale  $dz\_scale(b, i, j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) corresponding to the 5 bth block in the raster scan in the MB currently processed by the quantization device 102.

Fig. 17 shows the internal arrangement of the hybrid dead zone scale generator 204. The operation of this generator will be described below.

10 As shown in Fig. 17, the hybrid dead zone scale generator 204 comprises a block dead zone scale generator 202, spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203, and mixer 2041.

The block dead zone scale generator 202 is 15 identical to that described in the first embodiment, and the spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203 is identical to that described in the second embodiment.

Only the input/output and operation of the mixer 2041 will therefore be described below.

20 Inputs to the mixer 2041 are a dead zone scale  $ldz\_scale 1(b, i, j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) corresponding to the bth block in the raster scan order in the MB currently processed by the quantization device 102 which is supplied from the block dead zone 25 scale generator 202, a dead zone scale  $2dz\_scale 2(b, i, j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) corresponding to the bth block in the raster scan order

in the MB currently processed by the quantization device 102 which is supplied from the spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203, and a characteristic type(b) ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq \text{type}(b) \leq 3$ ) indicating the  
5 distribution of the transformation coefficients of the bth block in the raster scan order in the MB currently processed by the quantization device 102 which is supplied from the spatial frequency dead zone scale generator 203.

10 An output from the mixer 2041 is the dead zone scale  $\text{dz\_scale}(b, i, j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) corresponding to the bth block in the raster scan order in the MB currently processed by the quantization device 102.

15 The mixer 2041 calculates the dead zone scale  $\text{dz\_scale}(b, i, j)$  in accordance with the characteristic type  $\text{type}(b)$  of the block b.  
type0 (intra-frame prediction block which is a non-edge or fast motion block)

20 
$$\text{dz\_scale}(b, i, j) = \text{dz\_scale1}(b, i, j) \times \text{dz\_scale2}(b, i, j) \quad \dots (20)$$

type1 (bidirectional prediction block)  
$$\text{dz\_scale}(b, i, j) = \max(\text{dz\_scale1}(b, i, j), \text{dz\_scale2}(b, i, j)) \quad \dots (21)$$

25 type2 (non-isolated motion block)  
$$\text{dz\_scale}(b, i, j) = \max(\text{dz\_scale1}(b, i, j), \text{dz\_scale2}(b, i, j)) \quad \dots (21)$$

```
type3 (normal motion block)
    dz_scale(b,i,j) = dz_scale1(b,i,j) x
                        dz_scale2(b,i,j) ... (20)
```

type4 (intra-frame prediction block and edge)

```
5      dz_scale(b,i,j) = max(dz_scale1(b,i,j),
                           dz_scale2(b,i,j)) ... (21)
```

The operations of the mixer 2041 and hybrid dead zone scale generator 204 have been described above.

The present invention can perform quantization  
10 suitable for the visual sensitivity (pattern, prediction performance) of a block in a spatial zone and the visual sensitivity (distribution) of transformation coefficients in a frequency zone. This makes it possible to reduce the amount of generated codes of an  
15 entire image frame and decrease the overall quantization parameter of the image frame. As a consequence, a block with high visual sensitivity in a spatial domain and transformation coefficients with high visual sensitivity in a frequency domain are quantized more finely than in  
20 the conventional scheme, and hence encoding can be performed with higher image quality.

The third embodiment has been described above.

#### Fourth Embodiment

The fourth embodiment of the present invention  
25 will be described.

Fig. 18 shows the arrangement of the fourth embodiment of the present invention. The arrangement of

the fourth embodiment comprises a gap correction dead zone scale generator 205 in place of the block dead zone scale generator 202 in the arrangement of the first embodiment. The gap correction dead zone scale generator 205 supplies a dead zone scale  $dz\_scale(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) corresponding to the bth block in the raster scan order in an image frame to a dead zone generator 201.

For a concrete explanation, assume that in the following description, the size of an image frame is a QCIF ( $176 \times 144$ ) size, the size of an MB is a  $16 \times 16$  size, and the size of a block forming an MB is a  $4 \times 4$  size. Obviously, however, the present invention can be applied a case wherein other sizes are used.

The input/output and operation of the gap correction dead zone scale generator 205 will be described below.

Inputs to the gap correction dead zone scale generator 205 are a real quantization parameter  $mb\_q$  of the MB currently processed by a quantization device 102 which is supplied from a quantization control device 103 and an ideal quantization parameter  $ideal\_q$  of the MB currently processed by the quantization device 102 which is supplied from the quantization control device 103.

An output from the gap correction dead zone scale generator 205 is a dead zone scale  $dz\_scale(b,i,j)$  ( $0 \leq b \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq 3$ ) corresponding to

the bth block in the raster scan in the MB currently processed by the quantization device 102.

The operation of the gap correction dead zone scale generator 205 will be described next with  
5 reference to Fig. 19.

In step S501, a gap quantization width qstep\_gap between the real quantization parameter mb\_q and the ideal quantization parameter ideal\_q is calculated by using equation (22). Note that the  
10 quantization step size mb\_q\_step to be commonly used below is set by mb\_q\_step = q\_step\_table[q]. The quantization step size q\_step\_table[q] is a quantization step size corresponding to a quantization parameter q defined by a base encoder ( $Q_{MIN} \leq p \leq Q_{MAX}$ ; both  
15  $Q_{MIN}$  and  $Q_{MAX}$  depend on the base encoder).

$$gstep\_gap = \begin{cases} 0 & \dots \text{ if } mb\_q \geq ideal\_q \\ mb\_q\_step[ideal\_q]/mb\_q\_step[mb\_q] & \dots \text{ else} \end{cases} \dots (22)$$

In step S502, the dead zone scale dz\_scale(b,i,j) is calculated from the gap quantization  
20 width qste\_gap by using equation (23):

$$dz\_scale(b,i,j) = qstep\_gap \dots (23)$$

The input/output and operation of the gap correction dead zone scale generator 205 have been described above.

25 When the following two problems arise in the base encoder due to the effect of the gap correction

dead zone scale generator 205, the gap between ideal MB quantization strength and real MB quantization strength can be corrected.

One problem is that the prediction mode of an  
5 MB which is selected by a prediction determination 110  
of the base encoder cannot transmit the quantization  
parameter of the current MB or the difference from the  
quantization parameter of the MB, and the ideal MB  
quantization parameter of the quantization control  
10 device 103 of the base encoder is larger than the real  
MB quantization parameter.

The other problem is that a limitation is  
imposed on a difference  $\delta_{mb\_Q}$  from the quantization  
parameter of the current MB which can be transmitted to  
15 the base encoder for each BM (e.g.,  $-2 \leq \delta_{mb\_Q} \leq$   
2), and the ideal MB quantization parameter of the  
quantization control device 103 of the base encoder is  
larger than the real MB quantization parameter.

Correcting the quantization strength gap as  
20 described above makes it possible to reduce the amount  
of codes wastefully consumed for an MB with low visual  
sensitivity. By reducing the amount of codes, the  
quantization parameter of the entire image frame is  
reduced, and an MB with high visual sensitivity can be  
25 quantized more finely. According to the present  
invention, therefore, encoding can be performed with  
higher image quality than in the conventional scheme.

The fourth embodiment has been described above.

#### Fifth Embodiment

The fifth embodiment of the present invention  
5 will be described.

As is also obvious from the above description, an image encoding device according to the present invention can be implemented by a computer program as well as being implemented by hardware.

10 Fig. 20 is a general block diagram showing the arrangement of an information processing system which implements a moving image encoding device according to the present invention.

The information processing system (computer) shown in Fig. 20 comprises a processor A1001, program memory A1002, and storage media A1003 and A1004. The storage media A1003 and A1004 may be discrete storage media or may be storage areas in the same storage medium. As a storage medium, a magnetic storage medium  
20 such as a hard disk can be used.

As has been described above, the present invention comprises the means for setting a dead zone width corresponding to the visual sensitivity of a transformation coefficient in a frequency domain or the visual sensitivity of a block comprising a plurality of transformation coefficients as constituent elements in a spatial domain in the transform encoding technique for  
25

images. This makes it possible to provide a quantization function corresponding to the visual sensitivity of a transformation coefficient in a frequency domain and the visual sensitivity of a block comprising a plurality of transformation coefficients as constituent elements in a spatial domain.

In addition, the present invention can reduce the amount of codes wastefully consumed for a transformation coefficient with low visual sensitivity in a frequency domain and a block with low visual sensitivity in a spatial domain independently of the quantization width determined by a quantization parameter. Reducing the amount of codes makes it possible to quantize an entire image frame more finely than in the conventional scheme and encode a transformation coefficient with high visual sensitivity in a frequency domain and a block with high visual sensitivity in a spatial domain with high image quality.